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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT AMONG GNM STUDENTS

Jaspreet kaur[1], Jaspreet kaur[1],kanwardeep kaur[1],karanveer kaur[1],kirandeep kaur[1] mandeep kaur[1],manjinder kaur[1],manpreet kaur[1], manpreet kaur[1], navdeep kaur[1], neeraj rani[1],nurwinder kaur[1], parmjeet kaur[1],pinki[1], pinky[1], khushpreet kaur[2], parminder kaur[2]

[1]Students , [2]Assistant professor, [3]Nursing Demonstrator

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

Aim: The study aimed to assess the knowledge on disaster management among G.N.M. Students of selected nursing institutes of District Sri Muktsar Sahib, Punjab.

Material and Methods: Descriptive research design was used. Total 110 G.N.M. Students were selected by convenience sampling technique from selected nursing institutes of district Sri Muktsar Sahib, Punjab. Data was collected by structured interview schedule and analyzed by descriptive & inferential statistics.

Conclusion: It was concluded that a descriptive research design was used to assess the knowledge of GNM Students regarding disaster management. A total of 110 students were selected using convenience sampling technique. It was found that 60.9% GNM Students had average knowledge 26.4% had good and only 12.7% has poor knowledge regarding disaster management.

Keywords: Knowledge, Disaster management, G.N.M Students, Selected Nursing institutes.

INTRODUCTION

Disaster is an incident that can causes massive damage and disruption. Disaster is a common event now a days.[1] With growing population and more densely populated Urban areas disaster which by nature are unpredictable event now effect more people, demolish more property, and disrupt the environment in which people live than ever before.[2] With the wide range of topographic and climatic conditions, India is the highly disaster -prone country in Asia-pacific region with an average of 8 major natural calamities a year. While floods, cyclones, draughts, earthquakes and epidemics are frequent from time to time, major accidents happen in railways mines and factories causing extensive damage to human life and property.[3]

NEED OF THE STUDY

In last 17 years, India has faced more than 300 natural disasters which include drought, earthquake, epidemics, extreme temperature, flood, landslides and storm. The disasters have

resulted in76, 031 deaths in this millennium according to the international. Disaster database cumulatively. More than 1 billion people have suffered owing to natural disasters. The estimated damage sustained by India in the last 17 years due to these disasters amounts to USD 63.6 billion (RS.4.06, 035 crore), according to the database.

According to the reports of union of home ministry listed. Punjab is a most vulnerable state of floods. Along with this Punjab is also listed as among top 10 states facing the highest risk of heat waves death in the country. The cumulative loss is Rs. 1,2,19.23 crore, by floods in Punjab in 2019. As per the memorandum submitted to the team, the estimated of loses include Rs. 66.07crore as submitted by the deputy commissioners, RS 537 crore by the power department, Rs172. 83crore by the PODCAST&R, RS 38.72 crore by the rural. Development department Rs. 577.7 crore by the development department Rs. 57.07 crore by the local government department Rs. 23.45 crore by the animal husbandry department, Rs. 202.54 crore by the water resources department and Rs. 2.84 crore as the reported by the water supply and sanitation department.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Based upon the nature and to accomplish the objectives of the study, a quantitative research approach and descriptive research design using survey method was used to assess the knowledge on disaster management among 110GNM students of selected nursing institutes dist. Sri Muktsar Sahib, Punjab. The convenient Sampling technique was used to select the sample for the study. Structured Questionnaire was used to collect data about disaster management.

RESULTS

Analysis of data was done as per the objectives of the study.

Table 1: shows that 58.2% students were in the age group of less than 20 years and 41.8% were in the age group of 20-30 years. In which 92.7 % were females and only 7.3% were males. In residence 76.4% students were residing in rural area and 23.6% were in urban area. In the type of family 60% were belongs to nuclear family, 38.2% joint family and only 1.8% belongs to extended family. 89.1% students were unmarried and 10.9% were married. In source of information 60% students were getting information from media, 17.3% from parents, 15.5% from health personnel and only 7.30% from peer group. 96.4% students were having exposure to knowledge where as 3.60% were not having exposure on knowledge.

Table1: Frequency and percentage distribution of GNM students as per their socio-demographic profile

N=110

Socio-demographic variables	**f (%)**
Age(in years)	
Less than 20	64 (58.2)
20-30	46 (41.8)
Gender	
Male	008 (07.3)
Female	102 (92.7)

Residence	
Urban	26 (23.6)
Rural	84 (76.4)
Type of family	
Nuclear	66 (60.0)
Joint	42 (38.2)
Extended	02 (1.80)
Marital status	
Married	12 (10.9)
Unmarried	98 (89.1)
Source of information	
Parents/family	19 (17.3)
Media (T.V, Radio, Newspaper etc)	66 (60.0)
Health personnels /teachers	17 (15.5)
Peer Group	08 (7.30)
Exposure on knowledge	
Yes	106 (96.4)
No	04 (3.60)

Table 2: Frequency and Percentage distribution of GNM Students according to Level of knowledge

N=110

Level of knowledge	**f(%)**	**Mean ±SD**
Poor (00-10)	14 (12.7)	
Average (11-20)	67 (60.9)	16.01±4.802
Good (21-30)	29 (26.4)	

Minimum knowledge score-0 *Maximum knowledge score -30*

Table2; shows that the knowledge level it was found that 60.9% GNM students had average knowledge, 26.4% had good and only 12.7% had poor knowledge regarding disaster management.

Table3: Relationship of knowledge regarding disaster management among GNM students with socio-demographic profile N=110

Socio-demographic variables	**Levels of knowledge**			**Chi square value**
	Poor	**Average**	**Good**	
Age(in years)				0.451 ^{ns}
Less than 20	07	40	17	df=2
20-30	07	27	12	
Gender				3.276 ^{ns}
Male	01	07	00	df=2
Female	13	60	29	

Residence				1.329 ^{ns}
Urban	05	15	06	df=2
Rural	09	52	32	
Type of family				7.323 ^{ns}
Nuclear	10	42	14	df=4
Joint	04	25	13	
Extended	00	00	02	
Marital status				2.089 ^{ns}
Married	03	07	02	df=2
Unmarried	11	60	27	
Source of information				2.815 ^{ns}
Parents/family	04	10	05	df=6
Media (T.V, Radio, Newspaper etc)	07	41	18	
Health personnels /teachers	02	12	03	
Peer Group	01	04	03	
Exposure of knowledge				2.250 ^{ns}
Yes	13	66	27	df=2
No	01	01	02	

*= significant NS=Non Significant at 0.05 level of significance

Table 3: shows that majority of students with average knowledge were in the age group of less than 20 years and maximum GNM students were females those were have average knowledge. In residence maximum students were living in rural area those were have average knowledge. In type of family majority of students those have average knowledge were belongs to nuclear family. In marital status maximum i.e. 60 students those have average knowledge were unmarried. In source of information majority i.e. 41 of students those have average knowledge were getting information from media regarding disaster management. In exposure of knowledge more than half i.e 66 of students those have average knowledge were have previous exposure on knowledge.

The relationship of knowledge regarding disaster management with all demographic variables (eg, Age, Gender, Residence, type of family, Marital status, source of information and Exposure of knowledge regarding disaster management) found to be statistically non significant at 0.005 level of significance.

DISCUSSION

It was found that 58.2% students were in the age group of less than 20 years and 41.8% were in the age group of 20-30 years. Whereas a study conducted by Rehana Shabbir included 35.9% subjects from age group of (26-30)[43]. Similarly another study conducted at Bangladesh found that 50% subjects were in the age group of 20-30 yrs.[44] 92.7 % were females and only 7.3% were males. A study conducted by Rajni and Promod included 60% females.[45] In residence 76.4% students were residing in rural area and 23.6% were in urban area. In the type of family 60% were belongs to nuclear family, 38.2% joint family and only 1.8% belongs to extended family. 89.1% students were unmarried and 10.9% were married. In source of information 60% students were getting information from media, 17.3% from parents, 15.5%

from health personnel and only 7.30% from peer group. Whereas study conducted in UP found 33.4% students source of information was family members.[45] 96.4% students were having exposure to knowledge where as 3.60% were not having exposure on knowledge.

In knowledge level it was found that 60.9% GNM students had average knowledge, 26.4% had good and only 12.7% had poor knowledge regarding disaster management. The mean score and standard deviation was16.01±4.802. A study done by Arun jothi found that, 46% of students were with an inadequate knowledge and 44% had moderate knowledge and 10% had adequate knowledge regarding disaster management. The knowledge regarding disaster management among students in pre-test, the mean score was 20.18 and standard deviation was 1.826.[41] Another study shows that a total of 877 nurses only 44 nurses answer the knowledge based question and result showed that there was low level of knowledge regarding the emergency preparedness.[42] Promod and Rajni study shows source of information were found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance.[45]

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